APPENDIX D.

Description of Forests and Working Circles, Saduja Range.

Range.	Forest.	Area.	Boundaries.	Situation, configuration and soil.	Description of stock.	Remarks.
		A. g.				
Saduja.	Ding.	626 24	Bounded on the north by a dhand or old bed of the river; on the east by revenue land of deh Jhanko and the Rohri-Multan road; on the south by the Rohri-Multan road and revenue land of deh Aliwahan; and on the west by revenue land of deh Aliwahan.	About 3 miles from Rohri on the left bank of the river. Soil, a sandy loam about 50 acres on the soul area covered with kalar. The forest has been flooded directly from the river, but the latter has now changed to the west. The dhand or old bed on the east fills with water in the flood season, but the bank is too high to overflow.	An old reserve, probably a shikargar of the Mirs, covered with kandi and lai, coppice chiefly, of varying density. Kandi is absent on the kalar area on the south. Mature babul stands between the dhand and the land and the north-west corner, and a few mature bahan are seen near the dhand and along the compartment line extending east and west on the other side. Sar grass abounds nearly everywhere and fires are prevalent. The dhand on the north separates the forest from a large kacha of Keti Shah Belo forest. Average density: 8. Quality: Small, but fit for fuel. Reproduction: Coppice and seedlings are thriving in the part felled over in 1895-96. Fires are a great check to regeneration.	Irrigation must be assisted by kasis cut from the dhand.
..	Duber Wahan.	2,379 36	Bounded on the north by revenue lands of deh Janibabad and the Mari Chanjni road; on the east by revenue lands of dehs Nurch and Jemaderi; on the south by revenue land of deh Bakar jagir; and on the west by revenue land of deh Allahadad and Duber Wahan Safar-Napar road.	About 3 miles to the east of the railway at Mari. The soil has deteriorated very much of late years for want of water. Kalar prevails over extensive portions of the area. Dhands Tivan and Huriri are old beds of the river which have now silted up.	An old forest originally acquired for railway fuel supply. Much of the original growth has been removed, but on the south and east some good kandi and lai still stand rather over mature and decaying. Quantities of dead wood lie in the forest from those decayed relics of former times. Want of water for several years in succession has told on the soil and the crops resulting in stretches of kalar land covered with moribund lai. The best crop are to be seen on the south and east where irrigation continues to reach those parts, and percolation from adjoining cultivation benefits the standing stock. The condition of the forest in respect of water supply points to rapid denudation of the area. Three plots of revenue land under cultivation are situated within forest. Average density: 5. Quality: Indifferent in greater part. Reproduction: Scanty and confined to only feeble coppice from seeds.	Irrigation may be improved by kasis cut from Janib wah on the west and from dhands Tivan and Buriri. The latter, if cleared and extended eastwards, would repay expenditure incurred. The old Naro wahs on the south-east and south-west could also advantageously be employed for the further irrigation of the area.
....	Rohri.	9,399 36	Bounded on the north by revenue lands of deh Khadari and Kutta forest; on the east by revenue lands of dehs Duber Wahan, Allahadad and Mangria; on the south by revenue lands of dehs Kotri and Panwar; and on the west by revenue lands of dehs Mari and Jhangro. A protective band lies on the north-west, nearly parallel to the railway.	On the line of railway about 4 miles to the north-east of Rohri. The soil varies from merely pure sand in places to a good sandy loam. Kalar appears on the surface. In seasons of ordinary overflow of the river all low-lying land comes under water through two flood-ways in the band and openings in the railway embankment.	The forest is divided into 2 working circles, the Rohri-Duber-Wahan road from west to east being the line of division :— WORKING CIRCLE I—NORTH. The species constituting the crops are kandi and lai coppice chiefly, with seedling growth in ermixed Low-lying parts on the south and along the railway which receives water are densely stocked and the growth is promising. On the north and east uplands the crops are stunted and in the case of lai shows a tendency to dying out. Sar grass is partial exception on high unwatered parts where it is disappearing. Fires are prevalent and a serious hinderance to the advancing growth. Both the band and the railway admit water in ordinary floods. Average density : 8. Quality: exploitable. Yields good firewood for the railway. Reproduction: All the coupes which have been felled over are well re-stocked with kandi and lai coppice. Seedlings of kandi too are numerous in places both in closed and unclosed forests and promise well for the future if fires are kept down. WORKING CIRCLE II—SOUTH. Like the preceding working circle the growth consists of kandi and lai coppice with mature trees scattered, irregular in density due to irregular flooding. The best and densest crops are those on the banks of dhoros on the west and north-east. Here as well as in other depressed parts established kandi seedlings are numerous. Sar grass flourishes on the well watered tracts, but elsewhere are seen to be disappearing or is entirely absent. Fire has overrun on the north-east doing damage to young growth, and traces of it are noticeable on the west. The crops on the south-west extremity differ somewhat from those seen elsewhere in the forest, in that the area being remote and elevated has not received the advantage of regular flood. Extensive patches of kalar are seen, and the growth is more open. Fellings have not been so repeated as elsewhere owing, probably, to remoteness from the railway. Kandi occurs scattered and has been lopped and pollarded instead of clean felled. Lai, chiefly coppice, stands in clumps or dense patches according to the degree of watering received. Sar grass is nearly absent, but traces of fire are visible on some of the old stumps. Average density : As above. Quality ; As above. Reproduction : Coppice regeneration is good in most closed areas, but the want of water is felt, and seedlings are found only on irrigated levels. In the south-east they are very backward.	There are two sluices in the Kasimpur band on the north which let in water by the Rukan wah and Kario Aroro, the latter being known as Shadi dhoro in the forest, Rukan wah ought to be filled in on the south and both it and Shadi dhoro ought to be cleared annually. Ghari wah gets water from the river through the railway embankment and feeds Shadi dhoro. A sluice from Janib wah on the north-east would irrigate some portion of the forest on the north and east. The south-east part is watered by the Warioso dhoro which is fed by Sonhari dhand. A third sluice in the Kasimpur band would be useful to irrigate a portion on the north.

Range.	Forest.	Area.	Boundaries.	Situation, configuration and soil.	Description of stock.	Remarks.
Saduja ...	Kutta ...	1,716 36	Bounded on the north by revenue lands of dehs Sangi and Kutta; on the east by revenue land of deh Kutta; on the south by Rohri forest; and on the west by revenue land of deh Godhari.	Situated on the line of railway, north of the last described forest. Soil varies from good alluvial clay to loamy sand. Irrigation depends on the overflow of the river which, however, reaches the forest only in exceptionally high floods.	The composition and condition of the crops are similar to those of Rohri forest, only that apparently the want of water is more severely felt in some places. Lai is doing badly and threatens to disappear and even kandi seedlings growth stands dead on the part between the railway and the boundary of Rohri forest. The soil here is poor and sandy and water seldom, if at all, reaches the part. Kandi coppice on the other hand continues to thrive and in closed areas is very promising. The Janib wah, a Public Works Department irrigation canal, passes through the forest from south to north, and partly bounds it on the north and by percolation and occasional spill assists to keep the crops on its bank fresh. Average density: ·7. Quality: Kandi is exploitable; lai is unpromising in the absence of water. Reproduction: Kandi and lai coppice in closed coupes, the latter feeble; kandi seedlings only on beds of depression and along their margins. On high dry parts they are seen to be dying.	Irrigation can be improved by sluices from the Janib wah.
...	Chanjni...	478 32	Bounded on all sides by revenue land of deh Chanjni.	On the line of railway close to Sangi station. The soil of three-fourths of the area is good, the rest on either side of the railway is poor and sandy. The forest depends on the overflow of the river in high floods; in ordinary seasons low-lying parts come under water through a flood opening in the Kasimpur band, a little to the west of the forest.	Kandi and lai coppice with scattered mature kandi, many of them pollards. Lai and immature kandi seedling crops are seen to be dying out in places for want of water. On either side of the railway lai has all but gone leaving some old kandi stems standing scattered. Kandi coppice appears to be thriving everywhere and on low-lying parts which receive water oftener seedlings are well represented. Average density: As above. Quality: As above. Reproduction: As above.	
Do. ...	Hingoro.	1,917 4	Bounded on the north by revenue lands of dehs Bakabad and Hingoro; on the east by revenue lands of dehs Hingoro and Saro; on the south by revenue lands of dehs Machi and Kutta; and on the west by revenue land of deh Miranpur Saidki.	A little to the north of Kutta forest and on the east of the railway. The soil varies from good alluvial clay on the west to a rather poor sandy mixture on the east. Partially inundated in ordinary floods by Debro Dhoro entering the forest on the south-west.	The excessive cutting, combined with irregular irrigation and frequent fires, has resulted in the deterioration of the growth. The best crops stand on the right bank of the Korai wah on the north-east, where mature ba[illegible] lai are seen; but even here fire has be[illegible] and killed off quantities of lai, your[illegible] and even mature babul. In th[illegible] and on the east kandi and [illegible]re poor and stunted, rather scattered and not promising in the absence of water. On both sides of the Pano Akil road, the area has been felled over in coupes since 1895 and closed for regeneration. Blanks are noticeable in places. Sar grass is plentiful and being dry is readily ignitable. Density: Varies from ·3 to ·8. Quality: Poor on the whole. Fire protection is needed. Reproduction: Kandi and lai coppice, the latter not vigorous. Kandi seedlings are seen on depressions and appear to be doing well.	A couple or three sluices are neces[illegible] Korai w[illegible] leadi[illegible] [illegible] filled in s[illegible] on the south[illegible] water escapes forest; bands ought[illegible] be raised to keep it in.
Do. ...	Sayadpur.	5,903 36	Bounded on the north by revenue lands of dehs Baiji Purani and Salihani; on the east by revenue lands of dehs Salihani and Haleji; on the south by revenue lands of dehs Haliji, Bohi and Sorho; and on the west by revenue land of deh Hingoro.	The forest lies close to and east of the line of railway between Sangi and Pano Akil. The soil is poor over a large portion of the area showing kalar on the surface due to want of irrigation. The forest depends on floods which pass down from Lal Pir, but latterly no water has been received except along a few shallow depressions.	The forest is divided into 2 working circles—north and south. WORKING CIRCLE I—NORTH. The forest has been repeatedly worked for railway fuel from its earliest days, and from the year 1895 working by compartments was begun and most of the latter are now closed for regeneration. The unclosed area is poorly stocked with kandi and lai, mostly coppice and root-suckers from old stems burnt by fire. No water and frequent fires have combined to ruin the crops. On the boundary the growth looks fresher by reason of the water it receives from outside cultivation. Average density: ·6 Quality: Indifferent. Reproduction: Kandi and lai coppice on felled areas is satisfactory and even flourishing where water flows in ordinary years. In depressions too kandi seedlings are fairly numerous. WORKING CIRCLE II—SOUTH. A large part of this working circle is closed after felling. The unclosed area shows mature kandi mixed with indifferent lai on parts of south and east. The northern compartments have suffered from fire, and contain only a low scrub of mixed kandi and lai hardly exploitable. The two compartments on the north-east partly bounded by revenue land are slightly better stocked, due to nourishment received from cultivated land close by. Sar grass is plentiful and has helped to the deterioration of the crops by fire. Two large plots of revenue land are situated within forest. Average density. ·6. Quality: As above. Reproduction: The usual coppice from stools in closed coupes. Kandi seedlings are confined to a few depressions.	If the Korai wah on the south-west could supply water two kasis might be cut from sluices in its bank, one near Hingoro and the other near Katho. The dhoro on the south might be banded and its bed kept clear.

Range.	Forest.	Area.	Boundaries.	Situation, configuration and soil.	Description of stock.	Remarks.
		A. g.				
Saduja ...	Sultanpur.	1,815 16	Bounded on the north by revenue lands of dehs Sultanpur and Hasul; on the east by revenue land of taluka Mirpur Mathelo; on the south by revenue lands of taluka Mirpur Mathelo and deh Behirth; and on the west by revenue lands of dehs Sultanpur and Behirth.	An inland forest south-east of the railway and about 5 miles from the latter at Pano Akil station. Configuration as usual. The soil is for the greater part sandy and saline, except the western and southern portions, inundated only in seasons of abnormal flood.	The usual two species compose the crops. Kandi does well only in the compartments on the west and south and is widely scattered elsewhere. Lai is present but only in the condition seen on kalar soils. Khabar is found in compartments in the centre and north. Kalar blanks predominate. Density: Varies from ·8 to ·2. Quality: Kandi is mature and fit for exploitation. Lai is valueless. Reproduction: Kandi has coppiced well in the areas closed after felling. Elsewhere, *nil*.	The forest depends on floods coming down *via* Lal Pir in Adilpur forest.
					Working Circle I—North.	
Do. ...	Salihani...	6,155 20	Bounded on the north by revenue lands of dehs Tarar and Agro; on the east by revenue lands of dehs Agro, Tali and Dib; on the south by revenue lands of dehs Hasul, Sultanpur, Barth and Halleji; and on the west by Syadpur forest and revenue lands of dehs Salihani Inderki, Liskani and Pano Akil.	A long irregularly bounded forest from 2 to 8 miles south-east of the railway. Configuration is usual. Soil varies, but much of it is good alluvial clay. Sandy and kalar patches, aggregating a third of the area, are found scattered. Inundated in seasons of ordinary floods by means of dhoras or depressions. Small canals or kasis leading water to cultivation assist to irrigate along their alignment.	The greater part of the area is well stocked with kandi and lai, though the latter is somewhat indifferent. Kandi occurs as coppice chiefly with mature trees scattered about. Sar grass has caused damage by fire in compartments B⁴ and B⁵ after they were closed for reproduction. The detached part in deh Agro on the north-east is poor in respect of both soil and crop, the former being sandy and the latter feeble and stunted. Kalar occurs in patches and on these kandi is usually absent or but poorly represented. The best crops are those along the Lal and Muhatam wahs which carry water through the forest to revenue cultivation outside. Average density: ·8. Quality: All the kandi is fit for fuel. Reproduction: Satisfactory as regards after-growth in closed coupes. Seedlings are found in shallow depressions.	The forest has been watered by floods coming down from Lal Pir in Adilpur forest. Old karias cut through the forest should be cleared and banded at their exist on the south.
					Working Circle II—South.	
					The crop in this part is simply a continuation of that seen in the last working circle. In the eastern compartments which are unworked, mature kandi, rather stunted and apparently not doing well, are more numerous and the growth is more open, due to disappearance of lai. Blanks occur often due to sandy soil or kalar. Sar grass is plentiful in compartments, subject to inundation. Lai thrives in dhoras and low-lying places. Average density: ·7. Quality: Fit for exploitation. Reproduction: Coppice good; on up-lands feeble; seedlings on shallow depressions.	
Do. ...	Budh ...	1,266 16	Bounded on all sides by revenue land of deh Budh.	About 4 miles on the west of the railway at Mahesar. Configuration as usual; soil, a good alluvial clay. The forest is inundated now only by high floods, and for the last 3 years no water has reached it from the river.	A plentiful mixed crop of kandi, lai and bahan covers the whole area. Bahan, both mature and immature, is denser in the north-western compartments and along the south where, as coppice, it is profuse in parts of the closed coupes. Compartments A¹ to B⁴ were previously partially exploited, but since regular fellings were introduced, compartments A¹ to B¹ have been clean felled and closed for reproduction. Density: ·9. Quality: The crops are well grown and exploitable. Reproduction of kandi and bahan coppice is very promising. Seedlings, also, are to be seen in shallow depressions.	May be irrigated from Korai wah by Kario Bumb which leads from it and feeds a dhand on the south. The latter should be filled in at its exit and the escape of water prevented by a bund erected on the boundary.
Do. ...	Bahab ...	2,967 4	Bounded on the north by kacha Wahidpur forest; on the east by revenue lands of dehs Muhammadpur and Babib; on the south by revenue lands of dehs Muhammadpur and Budh; and on the west partly by revenue lands of dehs Kheraj and partly by Saduja forest.	A little to the north of the last described forest. The soil is like the last, except on the north along the dhand, it changes to a light sandy loam. The forest is flooded by the overflow of the dhand on the north which in 1895 was the bed of the river.	Like the last, well stocked with dense mixed crops of kandi and lai, the latter appearing unmixed and immature on the north-west on the banks of the Juno dhand. Bahan occurs as large mature trees in clusters or scattered about and as profuse coppice in some of the closed coupes. Very fine tali (*Dalbergia sissu*) planted as seedlings years ago, stand on the western boundary of compartments B³ and C³ forming dense overgrowth. Sar is plentiful and fires have been frequent usually in small patches in different parts of the forest. Density: As above. Quality: As above. Reproduction: As above.	Channels cut from the old river bed of 1895 on the north of the forest and from the Juno dhand on the north-west would serve to irrigate some part of the forest. Two sluices from the Korai wah on the south-east would be useful for that part of the forest.
Do. ...	Wahidpur	8,351 8	Bounded on the north by the river Indus and Dari Mirs land; on the east by revenue land of deh Bakshpur; on the south by revenue lands of deh Bakshpur and Bahab forest; and on the west by Saduja forest.	North of the last described forest. The soil is to a great extent sandy with a thin covering of alluvial clay in some places. The forest comes under water directly from the river in high floods. In ordinary seasons only the low-lying parts close to the river are inundated.	This is a big kacha forest thrown up by the river which in 1895 flowed in front of Bahab forest and eroded a large part of it. Immature lai covers the area not uniformly, but with breaks of open land on high-lying situations, where the crop has died out. The low land closest to the river is, however, fairly evenly stocked with immature lai, and, being flooded yearly, the crops are fresh and thriving. Bahan mature and immature occupied a long strip on the bank overlooking the low land which at one time formed the bed of the river. Young kandi is scattered about on the high level beyond the bahan strip.	Must depend wholly on the river for irrigation.

Range.	Forest.	Area.	Boundaries.	Situation, configuration and soil.	Description of stock.	Remarks.
Saduja ...	Saduja ...	A. g. 13,406 28	Bounded on the north by the river; on the east by kacha Wahidpur, Bahab forest and revenue land of deh Kheraj; on the south by revenue lands of dehs Kheraj and Khan Belo; and on the west by revenue lands of dehs Shahpur, Saduja and Bindi Shahpur (taluka Shikarpur).	On the left bank of the Indus and extending 8 miles to the south. The soil varies from good alluvial clay in the centre to light sandy loam on the north and south. The forests depend on the river for irrigation.	For the purpose of the working plans, the whole area has been divided into 5 working circles:— WORKING CIRCLE I— Kandi and lai, both mixed and unmixed, are everywhere to be seen. Partial blanks caused by fire are now being filled up by young kandi. Sar abounds and is a menace to young growth in case of fire. A few babul stand on the bank of the Thanu dhand. Depressions marking old beds of the river are plentifully stocked, while high-lying parts represent a scantier crop due largely to fire. Bahan is seen scattered about. A large occupied survey number extends on the north-west. Average density: ·8. Quality: Fit for exploitation. Reproduction: All the exploited coupes show good natural regeneration. Depressions are filled with young kandi. WORKING CIRCLE II— Dense mature babul and bahan along some part of the Juno dhand and on the western boundary near Got Bahadur Khan. Mature tali from seedlings, planted out from good crops with babul where the latter is found. Elsewhere, kandi, lai and bahan occur mixed and unmixed, and are fairly dense and thriving. Sar covers the whole area and fires have been frequent, especially on the south and east where coupes closed for reproduction are included in the areas burnt. Average density: As above. Quality: Excellent babul and tali—other crops in good condition. Reproduction: Want of water causes the coupes in the south to show few or no seedlings. Coppice, too, is feeble and a bit scattered. WORKING CIRCLE III— Lai predominates in this part, and forms de[illegible] unmixed crops on the east and west following the course of shallow depressions left by the river. Mature babul and some scattered mature bahan are present on the boundaries and on the Juno dhand. In the interior, kandi, lai and bahan are found mixed, though kandi gets rare towards the north, and lai is seen to be dying out in many places. In fact, lai everywhere threatens to become extinct, like kauh grass found with it under failure of water. Fire has damaged some parts in the central compartments causing partial blanks which are being filled up with coppice kandi. Average density: As above. Quality: Much of the lai is immature and shows no progress. Reproduction: After-growth in closed coupes is progressing. Seedlings are rare. Self-sown babul in the lai areas are dying out for want of water. WORKING CIRCLE IV— The greater part of this working circle is a moribund jungle of lai growing on a high sandy level above the reach of the overflow of the river. In depressions, it is better grown and fresher, as well as on the kacha in the north, where it is the only forest covering though immature. Kandi and bahan are seen mixed in the southern compartments, but the former, rare in the south, disappears altogether in the northern compartments. Here babul and bahan are found in belts or patches, forming a striking contrast with the surrounding low lai. Density: ·6 Quality: Much of the lai is valueless as it is. Babul, bahan and kandi are well grown and mature. Reproduction: Coppice is satisfactory in the closed coupes. Some kandi and babul seedlings are seen amongst lai in the northernmost compartments. WORKING CIRCLE V— Lai is the chief component species everywhere and is seen more often unmixed. Bahan is plentifully scattered in the northern compartments and mixed with kandi and lai in the south. Babul thrives in depressions and in a narrow belt stretching from north to west. The part beyond the dhand in the north is occupied by immature lai with a sprinkling of kandi and babul seedlings. The kacha beyond that on the bank of the river is a sandy blank. Average density: ·8. Quality: Exploitable for fuel on the south of the dhand, the rest at present is immature. Reproduction: Babul and kandi seedlings have sprung up amongst lai, but are not doing well for want of water.	Might be irrigated from Kahdad dhand on the north and the Juno and Puran or old bed of the river on the east.

Range.	Forest.	Area.	Boundaries.	Situation, configuration and soil.	Description of stock.	Remarks.
		A. g.				
Sadaja ...	Shahpur—Keti Shahu.	17,093 4	Bounded on the north by kacha land of deh Bindi Shahpur; on the east by revenue lands of dehs Khan Belo and Ural; on the south by revenue lands of dehs Ural and Sunder Beli and jagir Garhi; and on the west by the river Indus and kacha land.	On the left bank of the river from 5 to 8 miles from the railway at Pano Akil. The soil varies from good clay to pure sand. Inundated by the overflow of the river. Several dhands, being old abandoned river beds, are fed by the river when it rises and carry water to the forest and feed other small channels taking off from them.	Shahpur and Keti Shahu forests combined form one large block of paka forest, to which a large extension of kacha land has been added on the west. Recently more kacha land has been acquired on the north in place of paka land washed away by the river, and claims are being put in for a continuation of the northern kacha up to the bank of the river. The river has changed the northern part of Shahpur forest by taking away paka forest and throwing up kachas in its place; in this way some thousands of acres have been lost and replaced. The present kacha is low-lying and sandy covered in parts with first crops of lai. Portions of good soil are under rabi cultivation. The kacha on the west of Keti Shahu was handed over to the department in 1895, but its southern boundary has not been settled yet. It likewise is covered with lai of rather advanced growth in irrigated parts and stunted elsewhere. Young babul and kandi are beginning to overtop lai and bahan is seen scattered or in clusters on the extreme west. The present paka area of both forests is for the purpose of the working plans divided into 4 working circles.—	The Junno and other dhands on the north of Shahpur and west of Keti Shahu with high banks on forest side might be cut in half a dozen places and the channels gradually shallowed to the centre of the forest.
					WORKING CIRCLE I—	
					Kandi, bahan and lai are the principal species with babul standing on the banks of the Junno dhand and the dhand on the north separating the kacha-paka areas. Kandi and lai form dense mixed crops in compartments C^6 and D^6, but the latter is often found unmixed in compartments on the west occupying shallow depressions. Good asri occurs in places mixed with lai. Bahan and kandi grow together in the northern compartments. Much of the area between the western boundary and the Junno dhand on which babul grew has been felled over and closed for reproduction.	
					Average density: '8.	
					Quality: Good.	
					Reproduction: Excellent kandi, lai and bahan coppice in the closed coupes. Babul coppice, too, is found, but unfortunately it has been nipped by frost. Seedlings are thriving everywhere.	
					WORKING CIRCLE II—	
					Lai is found in depressions close to the Junno dhand and the dhand on the western boundary, where it often occurs in dense unmixed crops except for some good asri which is often seen with it. Mixed with kandi it forms a dense crop in compartments C^5 and D^5. Babul stands on the banks of the Junno dhand and forms the principal species in the southern compartments. Much of it has now been exploited in the course of yearly fellings. Bahan is seen in compartments on the east of the dhand and is scattered on the west. Sar grass has taken possession of many of the exploited coupes and threatens to destroy the young growth by fire.	
					Average density: '8.	
					Quality: As above.	
					Reproduction: The greater part of the area has been felled over and closed. Regeneration is very promising everywhere. A small tali plantation on the bank of the Junno dhand in compartment B^3 is not doing well. Porcupines burrow down and nibble the bark just above the roots.	
					WORKING CIRCLE III—	
				The soil of this forest is fully 90 per cent. pure sand below with a thin crust of alluvial clay alone. In many places the surface is covered with a layer of pure drift sand which makes the area more unfertile.	The chief feature of this part is the large blank seen in it extending from east to west and comprising about 2,000 acres. A few shallow depressions support bahan, but elsewhere both kandi and bahan are dead and fallen.	
					The stocked area contains kandi, babul, bahan and lai, the last in compartments on the west. Kandi unmixed occurs on the north of compartments K^8 and L^8 and mixed with bahan in some of the south-western portions. Babul flourishes on the banks of the two dhands and is scattered elsewhere in the stocked compartments, on the east the crops are poor and babul stands dead everywhere.	
					Average density of stocked area: '7.	
					Quality: Exploitable.	
					Reproduction: The closed coupes are on the west and are fairly reproduced with kandi and bahan coppice and seedlings.	
					WORKING CIRCLE IV—	
					Babul is well represented on the banks of the dhand and in most of the compartments. Kandi, bahan and lai also flourish usually as mixed crops, the last, however, has entire possession of the low-lying parts on the east, north and along the course of the dhand, which are submerged by floods.	
					Average density: '9.	
					Quality: Good.	
					Reproduction: Satisfactory as regards both coppice and seedlings of kandi, lai and bahan in exploited coupes.	

Range.	Forest.	Area.	Boundaries.	Situation, configuration and soil.	Description of stock.	Remarks.
		A. g.				
Kadhuja...	Azizpur...	463 0	Bounded on the north by revenue land of deh Bahman; on the east by revenue land of deh Azizpur; on the south by the Juno dhand and on the west by Jagir Panwari.	South of Keti Shahu forest. Soil, good alluvial clay, except about 60 acres on the east which is "daman," are poor with sandy sub-soil. Receives slight irrigation from Juno dhand and from an old bed of the river on the west which separates the kacha area from the paka forest.	The river now flows some distance to the west, and a small kacha has been acquired in front of the forest on the west. This is covered with immature lai in height from 2' to 6'. The old bed of the river is dry and silting up. The paka area or that part remaining of the original forest has a good dense crop of mature babul everywhere, except on about 60 acres near the eastern boundary which are nearly blank. A few mature bahan are seen on the bank overlooking the old bed of the river and some mature lai is seen on a depression on the south-west. Density of babul area: '9. Quality: Excellent timber and fuel. Lai on kacha, immature. Reproduction: The forest has not been worked yet.	
Do. ...	Panwari...	473 24	Bounded on the north and south by Jagir Panwari; on the east by an old bed of the river; and on the west by Keti Shahu forest.	On the north-eastern boundary of Keti Shahu forest. Soil a light sandy loam, with a sandy sub-soil. Inundated by two dhands or old beds of the river. The paka portion next to Keti Shahu forest stands high and dry.	The paka area measures only 134 acres and is covered with babul, bahan and kandi, the first forming a dense fringe overlooking the recent reclaimed kacha. Farther back towards the Keti Shah boundary the growth is more open or scattered, the surface not having come under water for several years past. The reclaimed kacha land is covered with dense immature lai varying in height according to age and the degree of watering received. Sprinkling of young bahan, babul and kandi is seen amongst the lai. Density of paka area: '5. Quality: Only the paka area is exploitable at present. Reproduction: As above.	